The
REPORTER
For Conscience' Sake

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Consultative Council Members Confer with National Appeal Board, Justice Department Officials

On November 7, twenty-eight representatives of eighteen religious agencies on the National Service Board Consultative Council held a one-and-a-half hour conference with the three members of the National Selective Service Appeal Board. The purpose was to interpret numerous concerns about certain procedures in the classification and appeal processes. Later in the day this same group discussed problems of classification and assignment with Selective Service officials. They ended the day with interviews with the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division and with an Attorney General's deputy who has charge of appointment and supervision of the work of Hearing Officers across the country. Consensus of the group was that the day was highly significant.

Concerns expressed to the Appeal Board were with reference to cases of men who: experience conversion or growth in religious belief following their registration; are in I-O, request a deferred classification, and are put into I-A; hold both religious and philosophical views and are denied their claims on the ground of being purely philosophical objectors; are not members of historic peace churches and denied the CO claim; are members of no church; are from churches where membership is often not conferred until the age of 21 or 22; deviate in some minor detail from some established practice and teaching of the church; are timid or unschooled and are therefore unable to make as effective a testimony as other men; have wrong interpretations placed on FBI data.

In the Justice Department interviews problems on the following were interpreted: second prosecutions; probation-

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"Conscription of Conscience" by Sibley and Jacob Now Available; "Must" Reading for COs

History of Conscientious Objection Traced from Framing of Constitution to Present

Just off the Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, is a truly historic book, "Conscription of Conscience," by Mulford Sibley and Philip Jacob (price $6.50), in which is traced the history of conscientious objection in the United States in relation to the law, with particular reference to World War II. It was published as a part of the series, "Cornell Studies in Civil Liberty." The authors have succeeded in the production of a very objective work, in the opinion of this reviewer, although it is likely some absolutists will feel the book speaks too favorably of Civilian Public Service, while some more conservative objectors may feel the writers lean too much toward the absolutist point of view. In any event, this appears to be "must" reading for all those who would appraise present developments in terms of past experience.

Beginning with a reference to the consideration of conscientious objection by the fathers of the constiution, the editor of the series, Prof. Robert E. Cushman, says:

> On June 8, 1789, James Madison introduced in the House of Representatives his proposal for a federal Bill of Rights. There were twenty clauses in Madison's draft and one of them read as follows: 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country; but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to render military service in person.'

After debate by Congress, however, this clause in the bill of rights was dropped. By thus dropping the matter, conscientious objection became a matter of policy through the years, rather than a problem of constitutional law.

The authors proceed to trace briefly the history of objection up to World War II. They then delve at length into the problems of conscripting the objector, of alternative service in CPS, and of law violation by objectors. The book ends with a discussion of dilemmas and prospects.

Chapter headings are: the problem of conscience in the modern state; the com-

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Information on Job Opportunities For CO's in Many States Now Available

Editor's Note: Last month data were given, alphabetically, on the states Alabama to Louisiana. Following is coverage of additional states.

Maine

The state of Maine will accept applications from other states in three state hospitals and nine private nonprofit general, city, and county hospitals. There are positions as X-ray technicians, nurses, lab technicians, medical librarians, practical nurses, cooks, attendants, orderlies, plasterers, electroencephalograph operator, occupational therapists, attendants, janitors, cleaners, porters, kitchen workers.

Some janitors jobs pay 130 dollars to 150 dollars per month plus two meals a day and insurance, sick leave, and other benefits. Maintenance workers in one institution receive 20 dollars to 32 dollars a week plus all meals. The prevailing rate for regular employees is to be paid at all institutions. The state institutions provide quarters, meals, and uniforms to regular employees. A personal interview may be required before employment is granted.

Maryland

Maryland is another state which will employ objectors from outside the state in eight state hospitals, one training school, and possibly several TB hospitals. The majority of openings exist for kitchen helpers at 2,040 dollars per year, attendants at 2,160 dollars per year, and ward helpers at 1,800 dollars per year. The maximum for each of these three types of positions, obtainable after five years of service through yearly increases are 2,550 dollars, 2,700 dollars, and 2,250 dollars respectively. Civil service application blanks are available. No written examinations are necessary in applying for the jobs. Maintenance at the hospitals will be charged to the employee at cost. The work week, for at least some of the jobs, is 44 hours and employees are entitled to 13 holidays, 15 vacation days, sick leave and retirement benefits. Some quarters rent for 10 dollars to 20 dollars per month and some meals, in cafeterias, average $1.25 a day. In some institutions, personal interviews and physical examinations are desired.

A few openings will exist, at starting figures from about 2,500 dollars to 3,000 dollars or more for psychologist interns, case workers, registered nurses, practical nurses, recreational therapists, recreational aid, motion-picture operator, cooks, firemen, mechanics, laboratory technicians, vocational instructor, occupational therapist, policeman, chemical stock clerk, and similar jobs. Specific figures for each job are available.

Instructions to local boards are to have registrants select three institutions in which they would like to work, and which are not located in the registrant's home area, and submit them to the local board. A loyalty oath is to be subscribed to by all state workers, and may cause uncertainty in the minds of some objectors.

About a dozen objectors have already gone into dairy testing through an arrangement between a church agency and the state agricultural school. More may be employed later.

Denominational agencies operate a mental hospital, a relief center, a home for the aged, and a slum clearance program within the state and will employ some objectors.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts plans to employ only its own objectors and at this time will not consider applications from out of state. Jobs as orderlies, porters, maintenance men, kitchen and laundry workers, accountants, watchmen, nurses, medical technicians, elevator operators, and the like are available. Employment in these jobs is almost exclusively in 24 private nonprofit hospitals. These include children's denominational, general, community, and other hospitals. State mental hospitals are not on the list.

In a memo to local boards it is requested that objectors not be employed in their home communities; also, directions are given how to handle the situation of men who cannot pay transportation.

Wages are at the prevailing rate. One hospital pays 70 cents per hour to beginning help, with one dollar weekly increase every six months for two years. Another has openings only for attendant nurses (trainee), minimum salary 2280 dollars, and for attendant nurses (orderlies) minimum salary 2400 dollars per year. Another hospital lists clerk, stenographer, typist, and orderly jobs at 25 to 50 dollars per week and food service supervisor, porter, and kitchenman jobs at 75 to 90 cents per hour.

Michigan

The civil service agency of this state gives examinations to applicants and then certifies them to institutions and agencies. As in the case of other states, civil service application blanks are available for use by applicants. No applicants outside the state of Michigan will be considered. The jobs principally open are attendant nurse, salary range 200.46 dollars to 240 dollars per month, with reductions for maintenance when it is furnished; and institution workers, farmhand and sanatorium attendant, salary for each 181.14 dollars to 215.18 dollars per month with deductions where maintenance is furnished. A 5 per cent deduction for retirement is made in each of these cases. A loyalty affidavit and fingerprint are standard features of Michigan civil service requirements.

Some dairy testers are already on the job and others may be employed through the 130 Dairy Herd Improvement Associtaions in the state. A state school also employs a few objectors in agricultural experimental work, but may not have any more openings for a while. Some few men may be employed in artificial insemination work.

Minnesota

This state will employ a few obpectors in a state hospital and regards one of the church service committees as the employing agency. The work is chiefly that of attendant. No official list of approved employing agencies has yet been released for Minnesota. Some problems exist within the state. One is that all men classified I-O by the local board have been given I-A-O and this means the cases are appealed. The state appeal board now seems to be the only source of the I-O classification.

Mississippi

One state mental hospital is on the approved list of employing agencies. It has had a very satisfactory experience with the employment of objectors in the past and is anxious for more objectors because they badly need help. They need physicians, nurses, maintenance men, social workers, and attendants. The big need is for attendants. This state is working with a church agency whose objectors are interested in this service. No public relations problem is anticipated by the institution. No information on wages is available at the present time. No out-of-state men will be considered for employment.

One church agency has a community service project and will employ a few qualified objectors.

Missouri

Three institutions are on the approved list, but at least one has not yet made plans for the employment of objectors. The state will not consider applications from outside the state. Two general hos-

pitals and one denominational hospital comprise the list.

Information on wages is not available.

Montana

No employment of objectors has to date been found in Montana.

Nebraska

This state is anxious that its objectors serve outside the state and has no objections to outside men being employed in Nebraska. Nebraska may make a reciprocal arrangement to "exchange" objectors with another state. There has been strong local board pressure on the men to find employment. Three state hospitals have been approved for the employment of objectors. Applications for employment are to be sent to these institutions directly and not to a central state control board which has general supervision of charitable, mental, reformatory, and penal institutions within the state. No information on employment conditions is yet available.

Three denominational children's homes and hospitals will employ qualified objectors.

Nevada

The state of Nevada has no program for the employment of conscientious objectors.

New Hampshire

A directive has been sent by this state to local boards giving a list of the institutions which will employ objectors with a listing of the job openings, salaries, and working conditions. Applications from objectors from other states will be considered. The institutions are all hospitals. Specific jobs include: untrained kitchen help, 100 dollars per month; orderlies, 75 cents to 1 dollar per hour; painter 90 cents to 1.10 dollar; gardener, 80 cents to 1 dollar; general floor man, 65 cents to 85 cents; general maintenance, 85 cents to 1 dollar; orderly, 6 dollars per day plus one meal, live out; cook, and orderly, 175 dollars and 140 dollars per month and meals; orderly, 150 dollars per month plus meals and laundry; wages to be "arranged" in other jobs, at certain places, including laundry workers, telephone operators, general domestics, orderlies, kitchen helpers, and others.

New Jersey

Six public mental, epileptic, sanitoria and general hospitals are on the approved list. Objectors from other states will not be considered at this time. One institution will pay 180 dollars per month to attendants, less maintenance, a limited amount of which is available at 31.50 dollars per month. The work week is five eight-hour days. Applicants should arrive at the employment office as early in the day as possible. Another institution needs attendants, laundry workers, dairy hands and kitchen attendants, has "comfortable quarters," uses a 48-hour work week, gives three weeks annual vacation plus holidays, and gives 15 days cumulative sick leave. Day shift attendants receive 211 dollars to begin, with annual increments of 120 dollars to a maximum of 2,670 dollars. Afternoon and night attendants receive 120 dollars per year more than day shifts. Kitchen workers and laundry workers receive the same as attendants. Dairymen receive 2,350 dollars to 2,922 dollars per year with the same yearly increment plan. A deduction of 52 dollars per month is made for board, lodging, and laundry.

New Mexico

This state, like many others, will not employ in state projects, objectors from without the state. Two state mental hospitals and two denominational enterprises, in the form of an Indian hospital and school and an agricultural service center have been approved. Out-of-state men may be employed by these church projects, as is the case in church projects in some other states. One state hospital may employ attendants at 125 dollars per month without maintenance with daily duty of eight hours with Sunday or equivalent off.

New York State

The state of New York will consider applications of objectors from other states. A series of state hospitals, state training schools, private nonprofit hospitals, and private nonprofit case work agencies, settlement houses, community centers and the like across the state will probably employ qualified objectors. This will be done through the state employment service which will play a prominent part in the employing procedures. The state headquarters has sent out several memoranda, with sample form letters, describing the procedures to be used by boards. If an objector does not find a job on his own within ten days after the mailing of his notice of acceptability, the local board will send him a letter telling him to report to a local employment office, giving the number and location of the office. When the registrant reports to the employment office he will be advised, after an interview, of three types of available work for which he is fitted. A form is to be mailed back to the local board from the employment service stating the three types of work. On the same blank the registrant is to sign a statement that he is willing to perform any one of the three types listed; it is presumed that the employment service office and the registrant will discuss the situation until three mutually agreeable types of work are found. The local board then signs the bottom third of this form stating the work is approved, or not approved, by the local board and sends the form back to the employment office. The employment service then arranges interviews with the prospective employers, until a job is procured. If no job is procured the local board orders the man to the employment service and again tries to agree on three more types of work and the proces is repeated.

When a job is procured, the employment service notifies the local board which issues the work order, notifying in turn the employment service as to the date of reporting for work. The employment service will then notify the employer of the date of reporting for work. The employee will certify to the local board that the man has reported to work. If a break in service occurs, the registrant will follow the same procedure.

Jobs will be at the prevailing rates, probably about 2,500 dollars per year if employment is with state institutions. The New York registrant is not to go over three hundred miles from home nor is he to work in his home community, unless the local board deems local work to be in the national interest. The usual gamut of jobs is on the list: attendant, waiter, kitchen helper, farm worker, teacher in mental institutions, stenographer, typist, therapist, practical nurse, lab assistant, case aide, playground assistant, and the like.

New York City

New York City will also take out-of-state registrants. Some few are, in fact, already on the job. A trip for the personal interview is always necessary. Wages seem to be about the same as New York State, about 2,500 dollars per year.

North Carolina

There is employment in this state with the three state agencies supervising the state mental hospitals, state highways and public works, and the state sanatoriums. No applications from conscientious objectors outside the state will be considered at this time. There is a limited number of vacancies for doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians. Most job openings are in the attendant field. The starting salary level is 125 dollars per month plus board, room, and some items of laundry. A deduction for a retirement fund is made from the wages, but is refundable at the termination of employment. The vacation is three weeks per year plus ten days sick leave. Rooms for single men are in buildings set aside for the purpose and meals are in the employees' cafeteria.

North Dakota

This state, like many others, will not employ objectors from out of state. Two mental hospitals and one TB sanitarium are on the list of employing agencies. Positions to be filled are those of attendant, orderly, janitor, trucker, farmer and fireman, with wages ranging from 90 to 180 dollars per month. The attendant field offers by far the largest number of jobs, with wages at 110 to 120 dollars per month, plus room and board. When openings occur, these institutions notify Selective Service, which then issues a call for a specified number of objectors. The state is urging the men to volunteer for jobs. This state, like others, cautions against distributing pamphlets to patients.

Ohio

The state of Ohio has one of the highest I-O populations in the country. The state has not been too creative in its working out the problem. Because of the Civil Service plan of the state, work in state institutions has not been arranged. No objectors outside Ohio will be employed. Local boards have been sent the list of job openings in other states (those willing to employ men outside the state), with national private nonprofit agencies, and with sixteen private nonprofit hospitals within the state. Men interested in hospital work within the state are to write directly to the hospital superintendents. The usual jobs as orderlies, maintenance men, kitchen workers, attendants, porters, firemen, technicians, laundrymen, etc., are available. Little is known about wages, but one private nonprofit hospital, operated by a Catholic group, indicates that the "wage scale is from 75 cents to one dollar an hour with meals at the cost of the raw food. The hospital is on a 40-hour week with vacation, sick leave benefits, and social security." The state Selective Service office seems very reticent to release information about wages in these institutions.

Several old folks' and children's homes operated by churches are on the approved list.

Oklahoma

The state of Oklahoma claims that existing state laws prevent the employment of conscientious objectors in Oklahoma. A loyalty oath, requiring a pledge to bear arms, would bar COs from accepting employment with state agencies, even if it were offered.

Oregon

This state will employ none but its own residents, according to the data in connection with its listings, in a veterans' hospital, a general hospital, and in state TB and mental hospitals. However, it is known that a few out-of-state men are already employed in a veterans hospital.

An old folks home and a hospital operated by an historic peace church are on the list. Many jobs will be filled only by those who pass a Civil Service test. No information regarding pay scales is available. Men in I-O are being urged by the state director to volunteer their services.

Pennsylvania

This state has the greatest objector population in the land, although a number have now been placed into classifications lower than I-O. Out-of-state men will not be employed. The Department of Health will employ blacksmiths, carpenters, cooks, clinic assistants, clerks, electricians, janitors, kitchen workers, laundry workers, nurses aides, orderlies, waiters, steamfitters, etc., in its three TB hospitals. Applications will be received by this department's headquarters in Harrisburg. The applicant must appear in person. The loyalty oath will be required of all workers with any state agencies. Most I-O men see no objection to taking this oath, although others do. No wage rates are indicated.

The Department of Welfare will employ attendants, barbers, carpenters, cooks, dairymen, dietitians, dental workers, electricians, farm hands, firemen, laboratory workers, laundry workers, night policemen, therapists, painters, plumbers, stenographers, tailors, waiters., etc., in its seventeen mental hospitals. Applications will be received by local boards who will forward them to the Welfare Department, via the state director, at Harrisburg. The local board will be advised as to the final disposition of the application. The pay will be on a "per diem" basis until employment is made permanent. No rate is indicated.

Jobs as clerks, butchers, cooks, firemen, engineers, janitors, gardeners, painters, carpenters, machinists, enginemen, laundrymen, plumbers, etc., are available with the Department of Public Welfare, mostly in state teachers colleges. Applications are made through the local board.

At least four orphanages, four old folks' homes, one hospital, one service center, and two colleges operated by historic peace churches are on the approved list. Local boards have also been sent lists of employing agencies outside the state, both public and private nonprofit.

A detailed memorandum described the plan of employing objectors as dairy testers. Sixty openings may soon develop in this type of work. Two weeks' courses at State College are a prerequisite. Wages are 190 to 250 dollars per month. Room and board, or cash in lieu thereof, is paid in addition to wages by the farmer whose herd is being tested on a given day. The man must pay travel costs out of his wages.

This state insists that all objectors must take work away from home. Repeated in the memoranda is the phrase, "at a distance great enough from his home to disrupt his normal home life."

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

ary sentences; parole procedures; FBI reports; appeal procedures; selection and orientation of Hearing Officers; withholding Hearing Officers' reports from files.

CONSCRIPTION OF CONSCIENCE

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munity of conscientious objectors; protecting conscience in the Act of 1940; separating the sheep from the goats: the classification of objectors; the conscientious objector in the armed forces; the American concession to conscience: Civilian Public Service; the service record of the conscientious objector; the struggle for social justice, the schooling of peacemakers; the restraint of liberty; government camps: prescription for "troublemakers"; the protests of conscience; reform and salvage; the erosion of tolerance; prosecuting the objector; the objector in the prison community; release from durance vile: parole and the struggle for amnesty; certain absolutists; the law of conscientious objection; conscience and conscription in the American nation.

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